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## Sustainable polymers: plastics from plants

Chris Schaller

College of Saint Benedict/Saint John's University, [cschaller@csbsju.edu](mailto:cschaller@csbsju.edu)

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# SUSTAINABLE POLYMERS

Chris P Schaller

CSB|SJU Chemistry   Thursday forum:   April 6, 2017

# What are polymers?

- Very large molecules made from repeating units (monomers)



monomer or small molecule



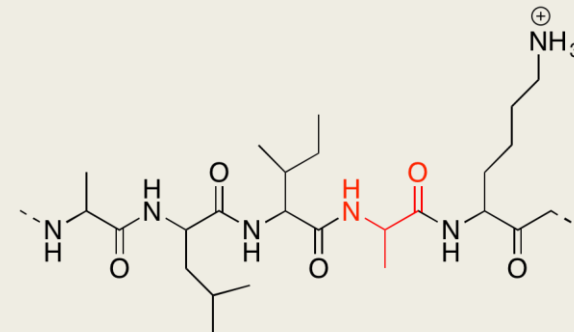
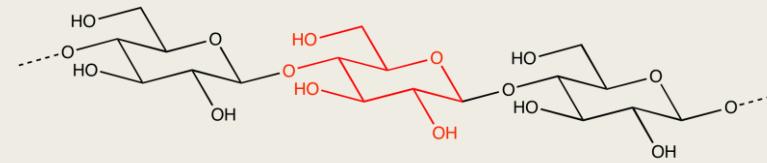
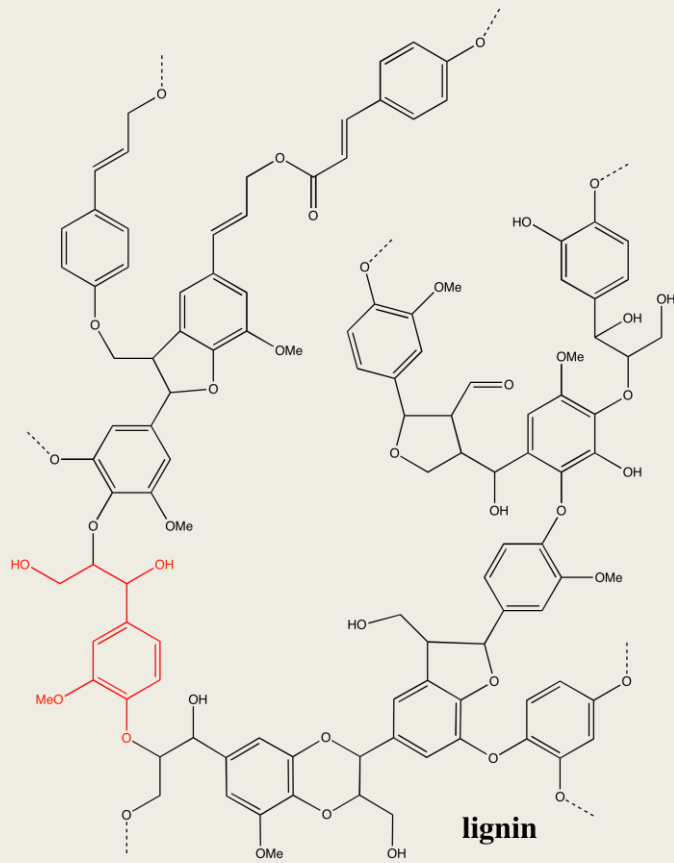
polymer

# Making a polymer from monomers

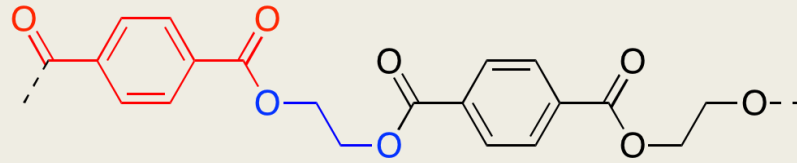
- 3D printing
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mMkhVt\\_IWs4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mMkhVt_IWs4)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UpH1zhUQY0c#t=60.395104>

# Biopolymers

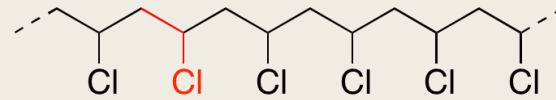
- Lignin (woody plants); cellulose (plants); proteins & DNA



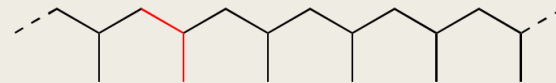
# Commercial polymers



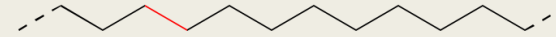
PETE



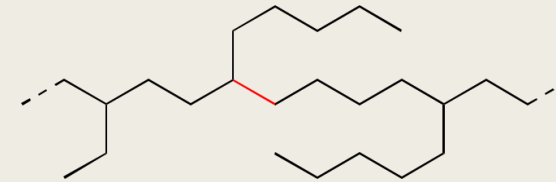
PVC



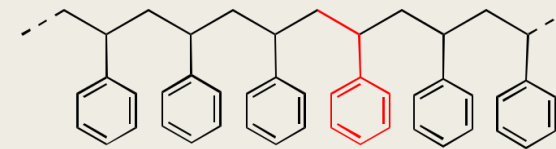
PP



HDPE

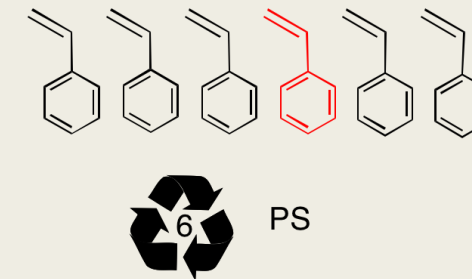
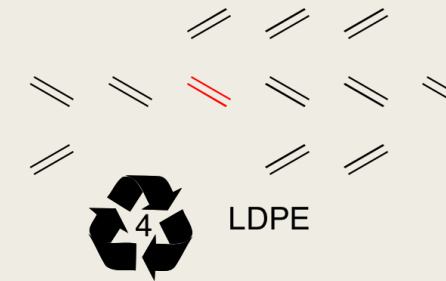
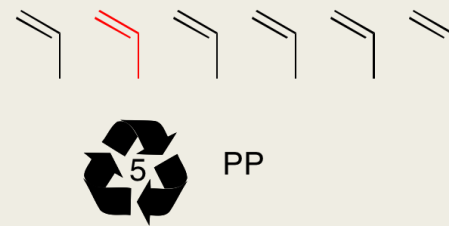
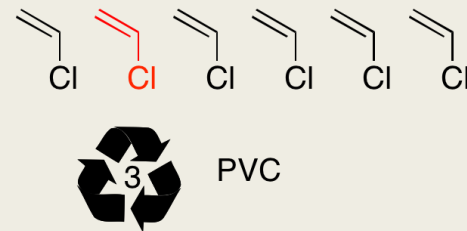
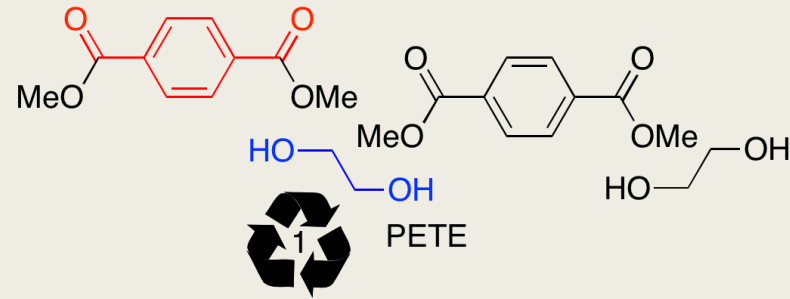


LDPE



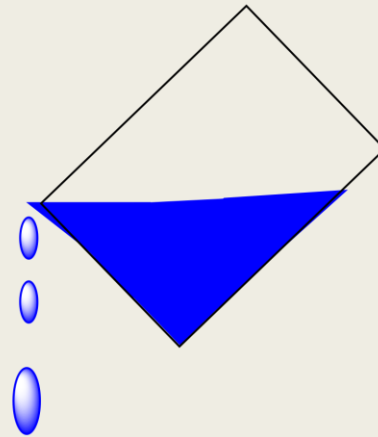
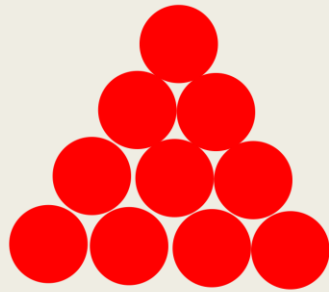
PS

... and where they come from



# What makes polymers unique?

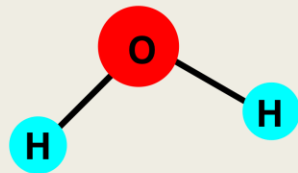
- Viscoelastic materials
- Behavioural elements typical of both solids and liquids



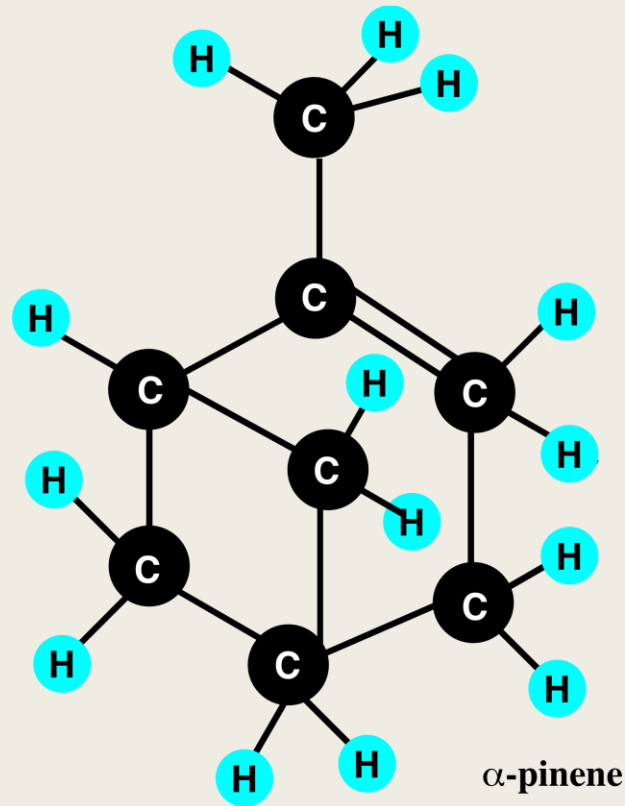


# Liquids

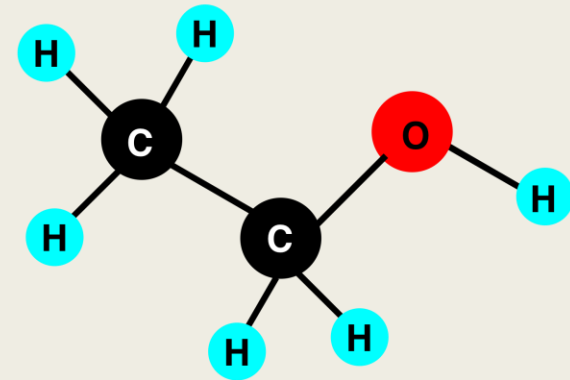
- Often made of *individual* molecules (water, turpentine, ethanol).



water



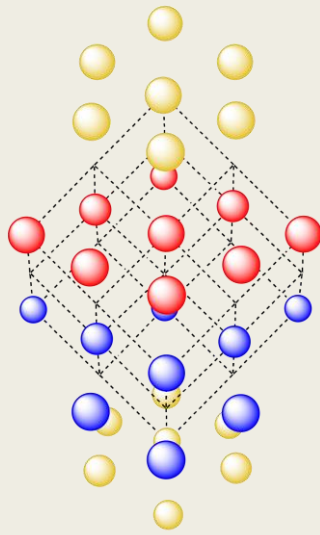
$\alpha$ -pinene



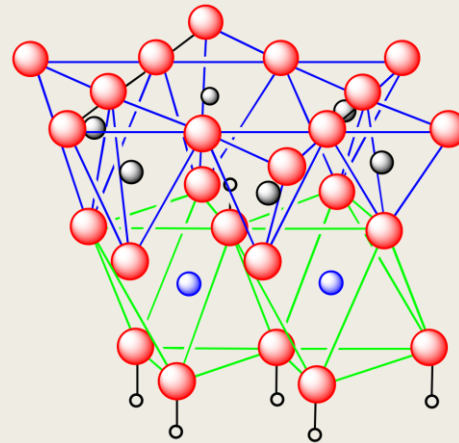
ethanol

# Solids

- Often made of *extended* structures of bonded atoms (metals, bricks, rocks).

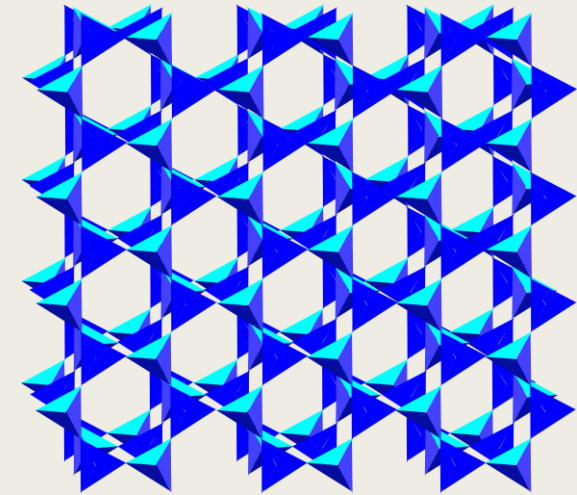


Gold



kaolin

- oxygen
- silicon
- aluminum
- hydrogen



Feldspar, Quartz,  
etc



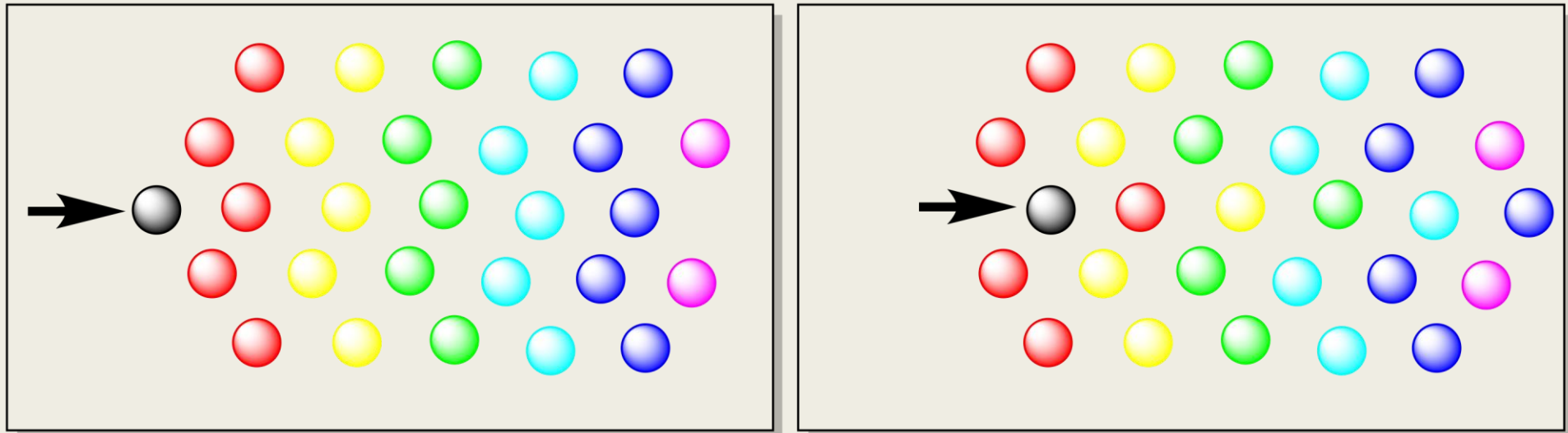
≡



- Oxygen
- Silicon

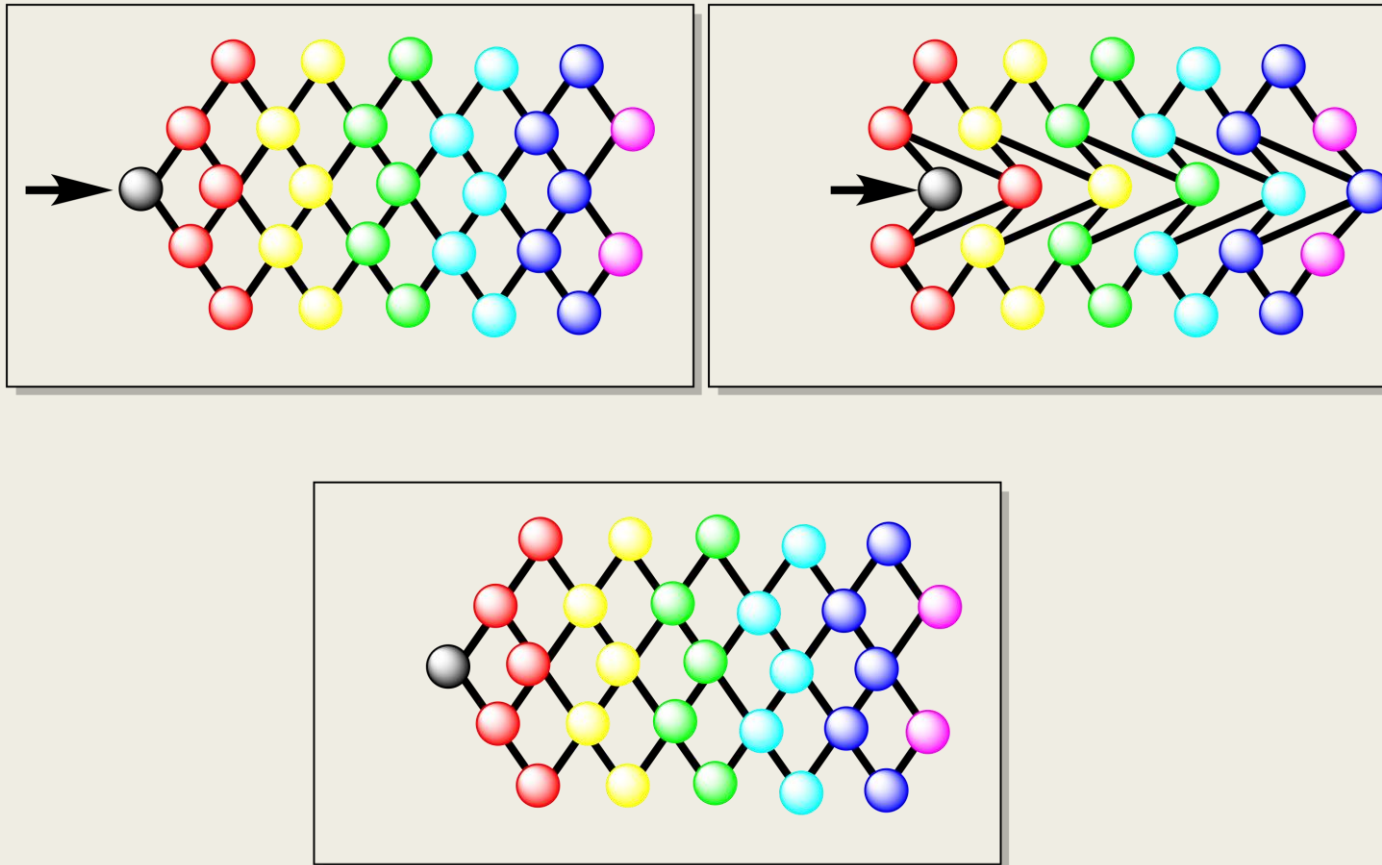
# Viscous response to stress (liquids)

- Flow in response to applied force.



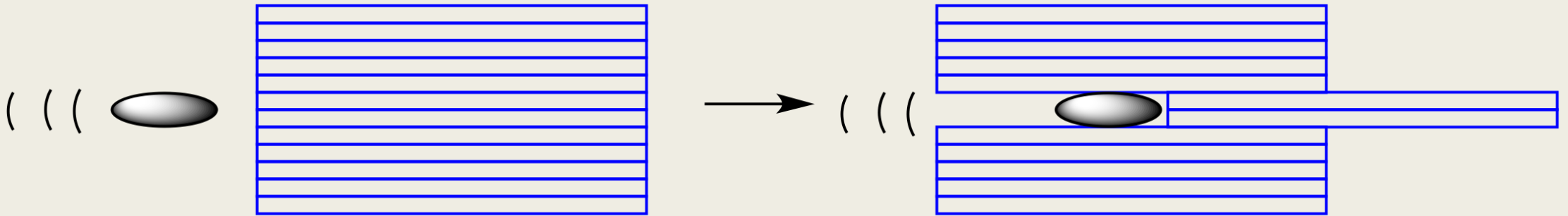
# Elastic response to stress (solids)

- Material retains its shape.



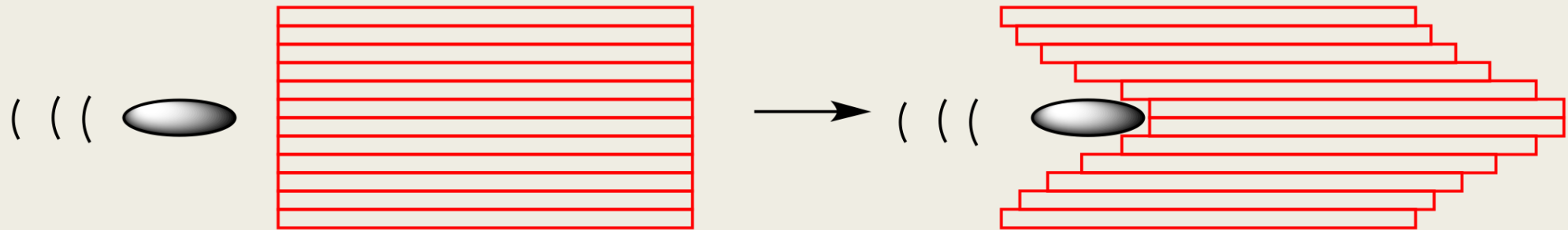
# Low-viscosity fluid

- Surrounding layers unaffected by flow

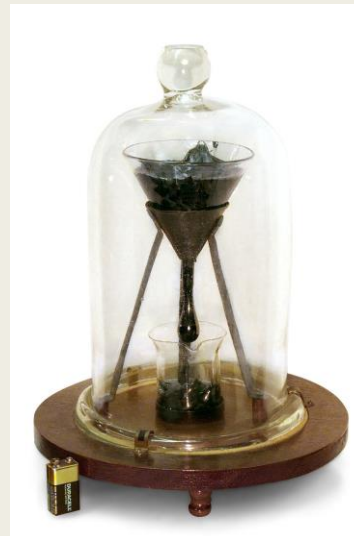


# High-viscosity fluid

- Flow drags surrounding layers along

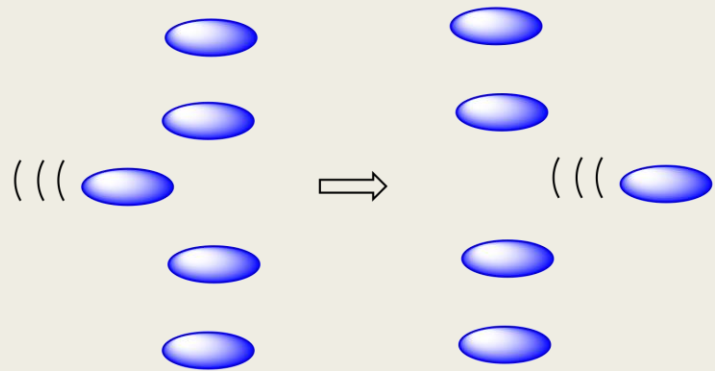


- <http://www.thetenthwatch.com/>

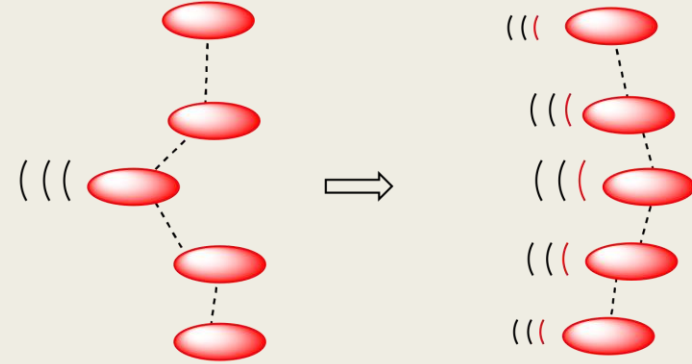


# What causes drag?

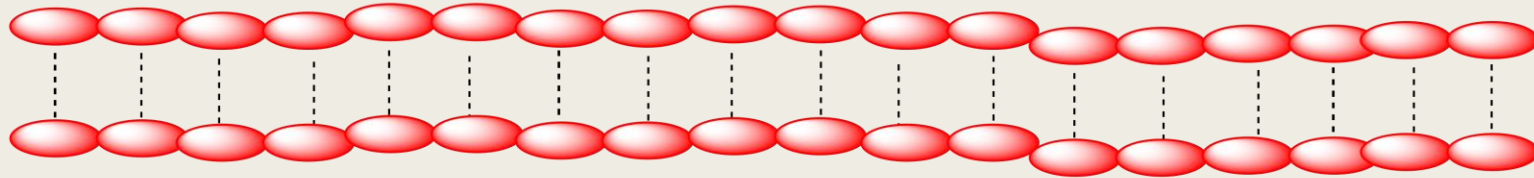
## ■ Clinginess



**cling-free**



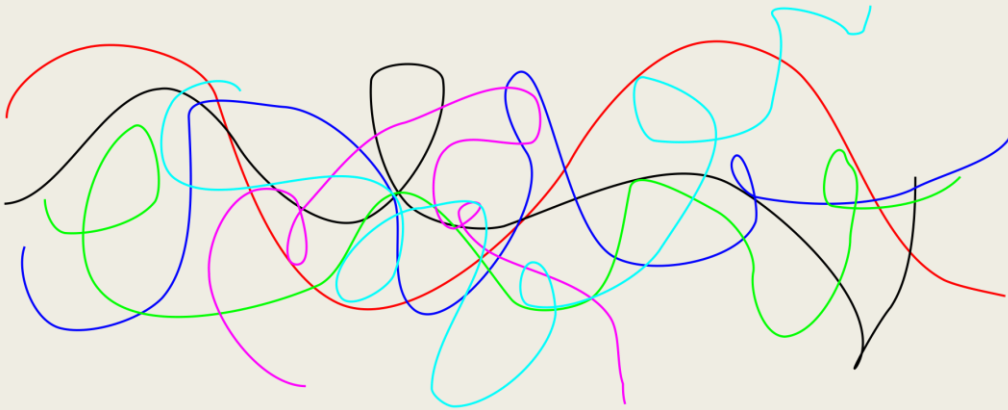
**clingy**



**ultra-clingy**

# Entanglement

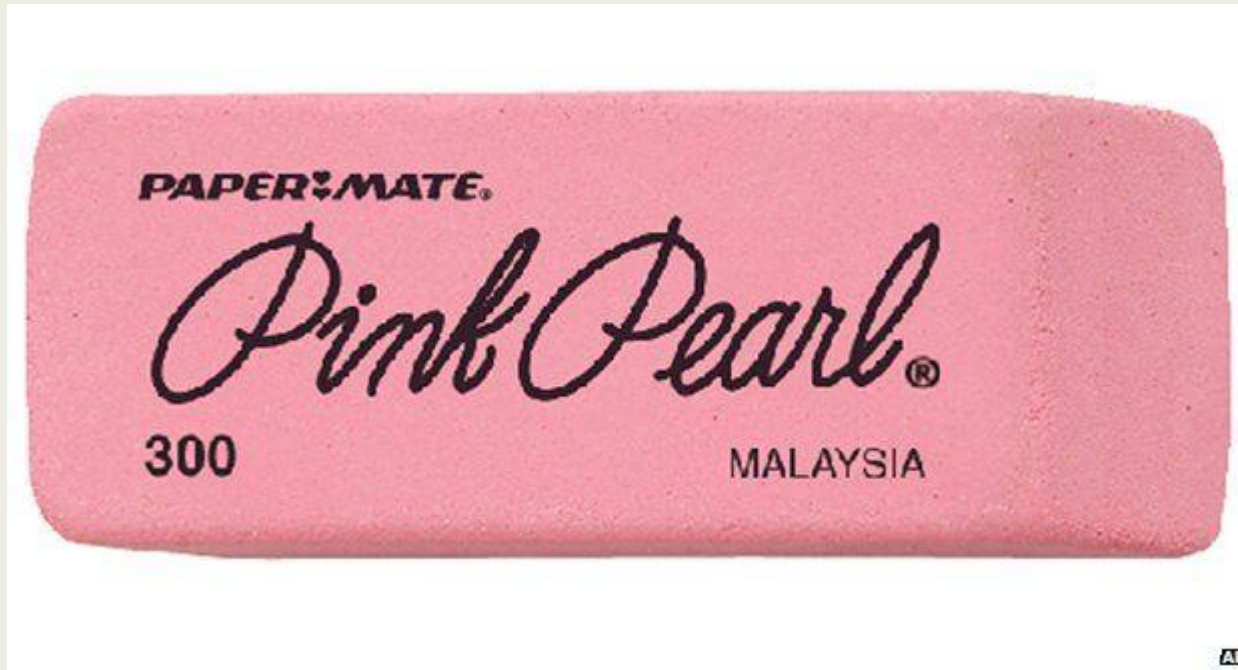
- Resistance to flow because of tangled chains (very high chain lengths)





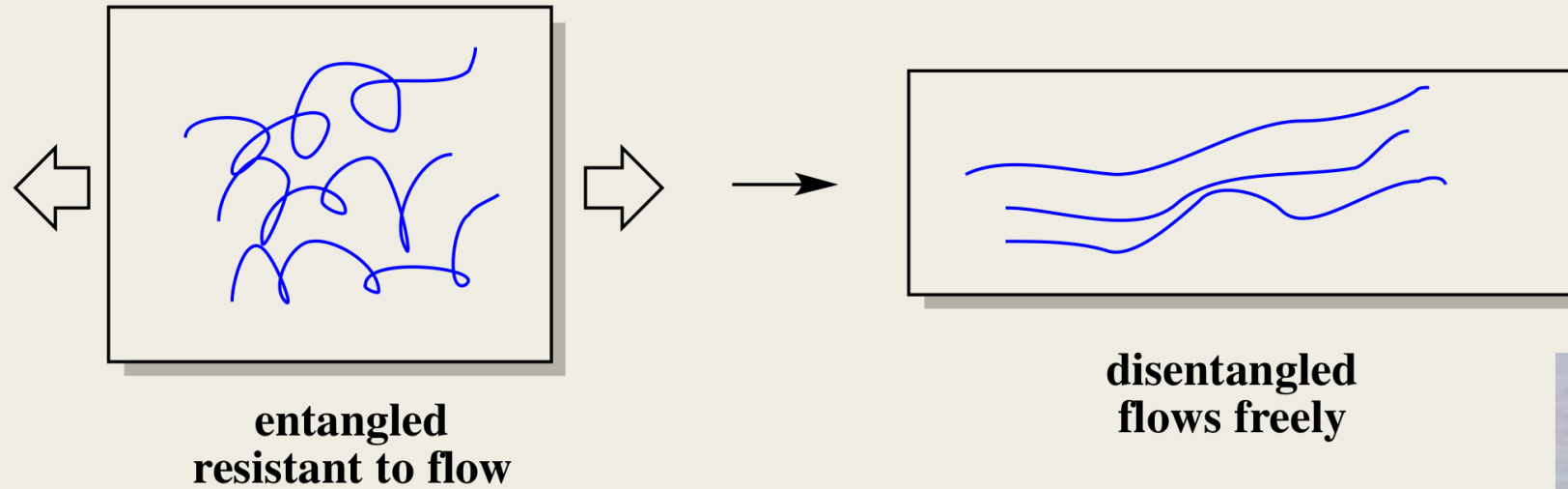
# Viscoelastic response

- Elements of elastic (solid) and viscous (fluid) behaviour



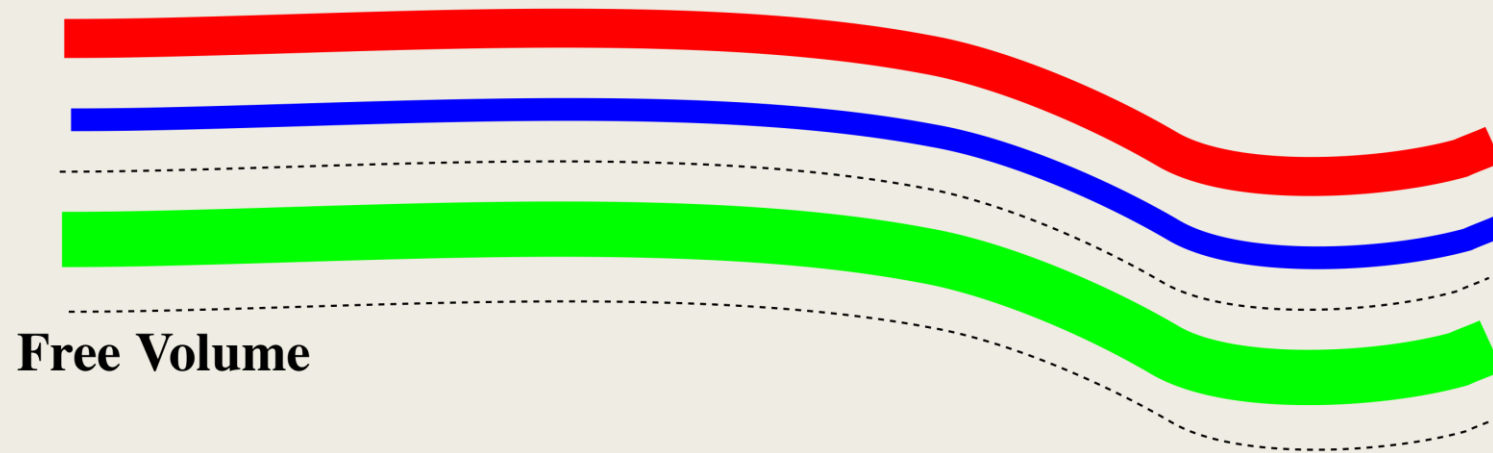
# Unusual properties

- Shear thinning



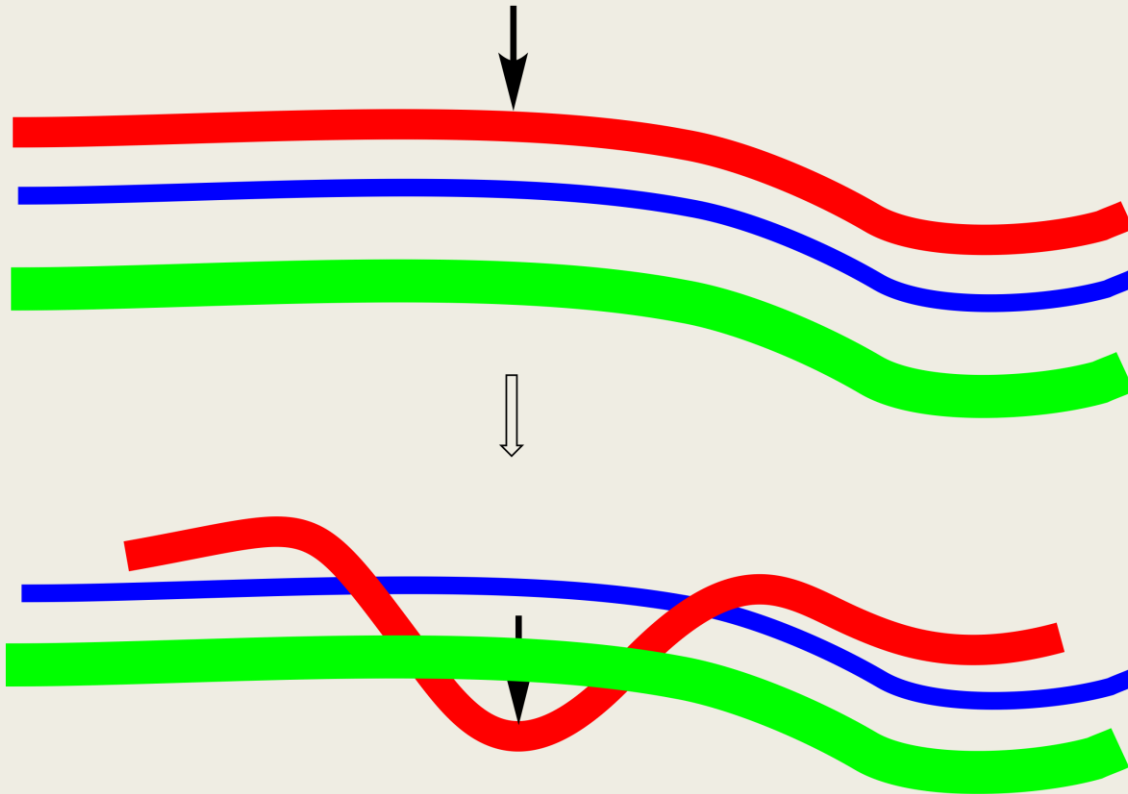
# The glass transition temperature

- Temperature at which thermal expansion allows free volume sufficient for chain flow.



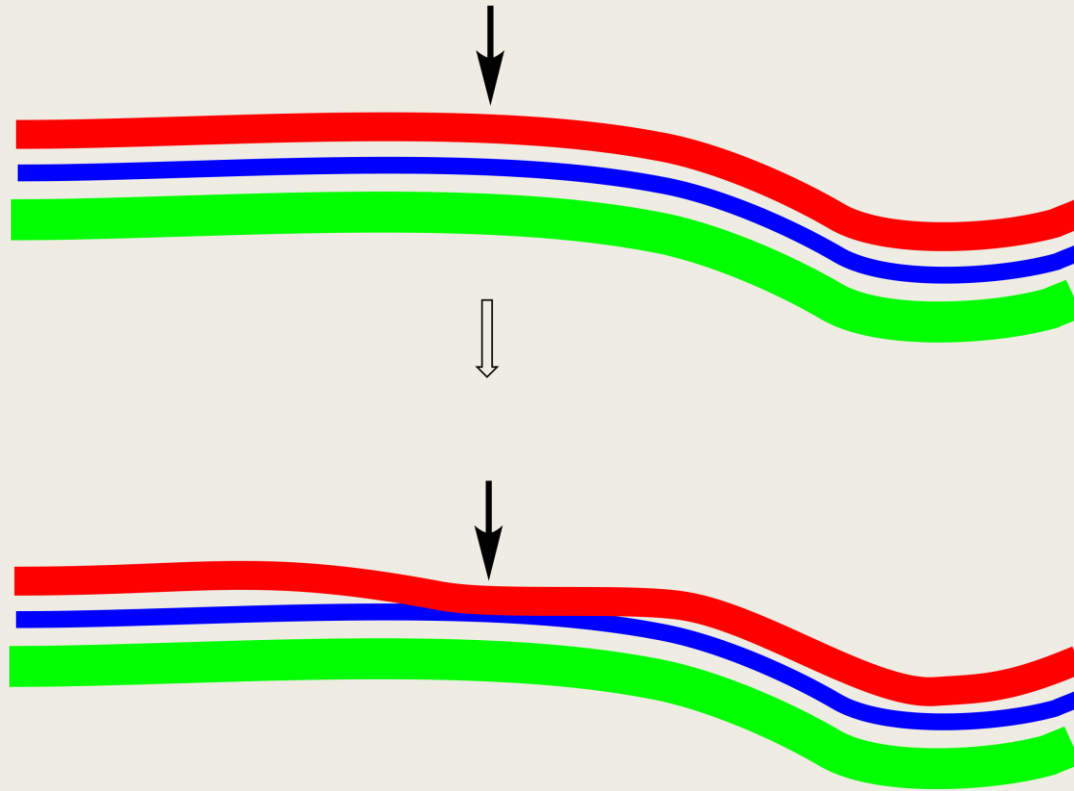
# Above glass transition temperature

- Stress accommodated by local chain flow; bending; *rubbery*.



# Below glass transition temperature

- Insufficient volume for chain flow; unyielding; *glassy*.



# Tacticity

- Arrangements of groups in space around the backbone



isotactic polypropylene  $T_g = -18\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$



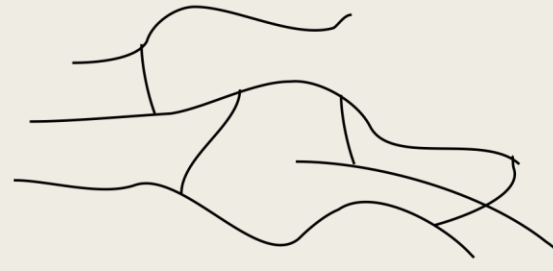
syndiotactic polypropylene  $T_g = -4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

# What makes polymers unique?

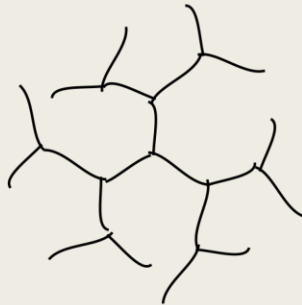
- Diverse architectures



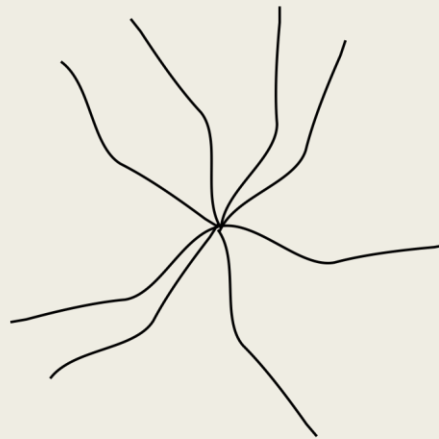
**thermoplastic**



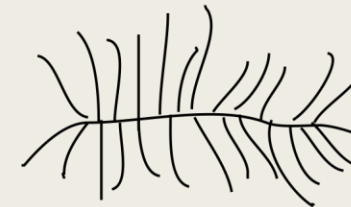
**thermoset**



**dendrimer**



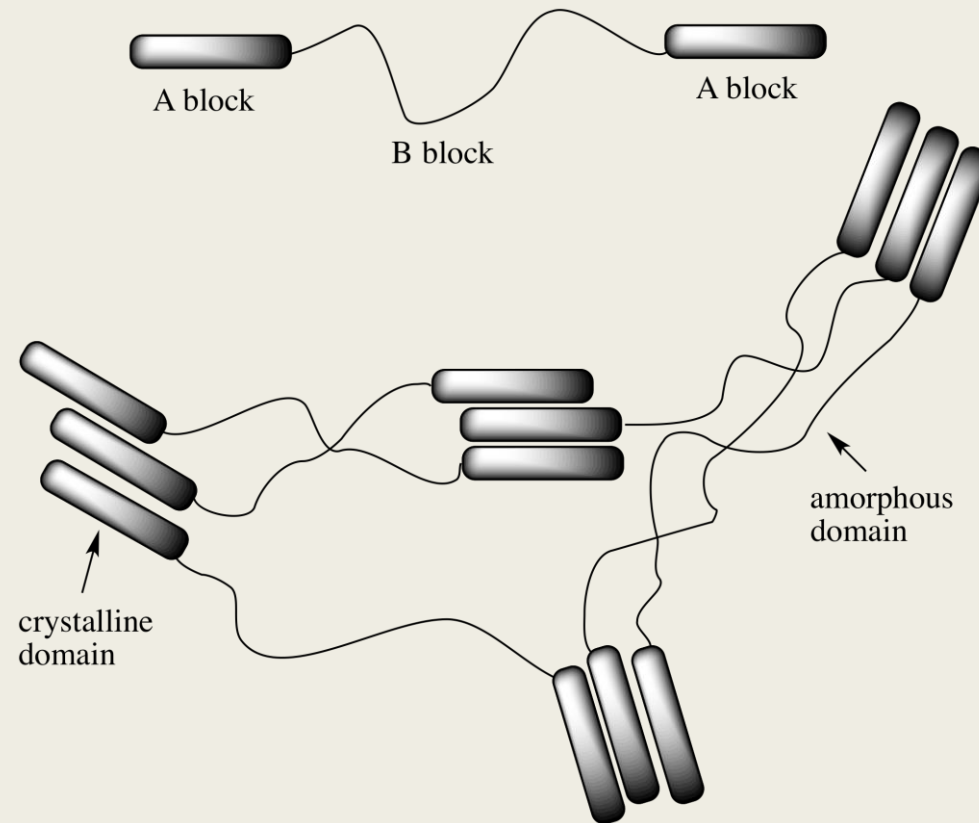
**star**



**bottlebrush**

# Co-polymers and microphase separation

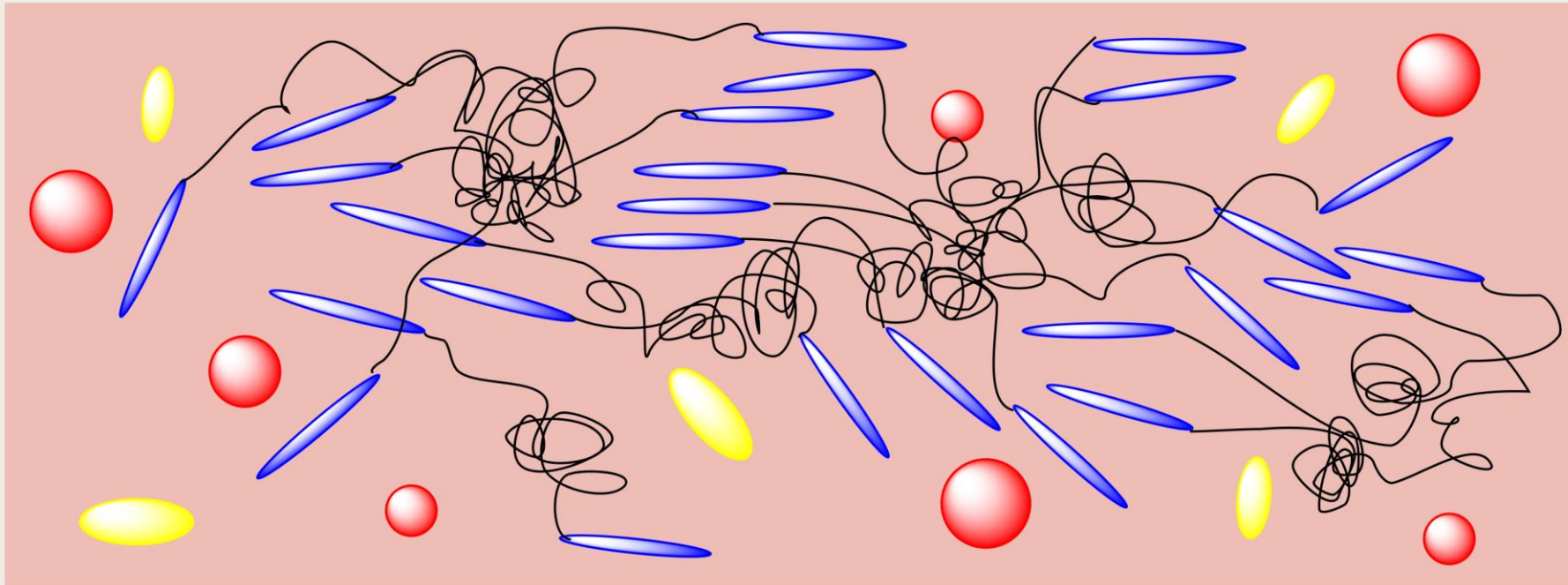
- Amorphous and crystalline domains





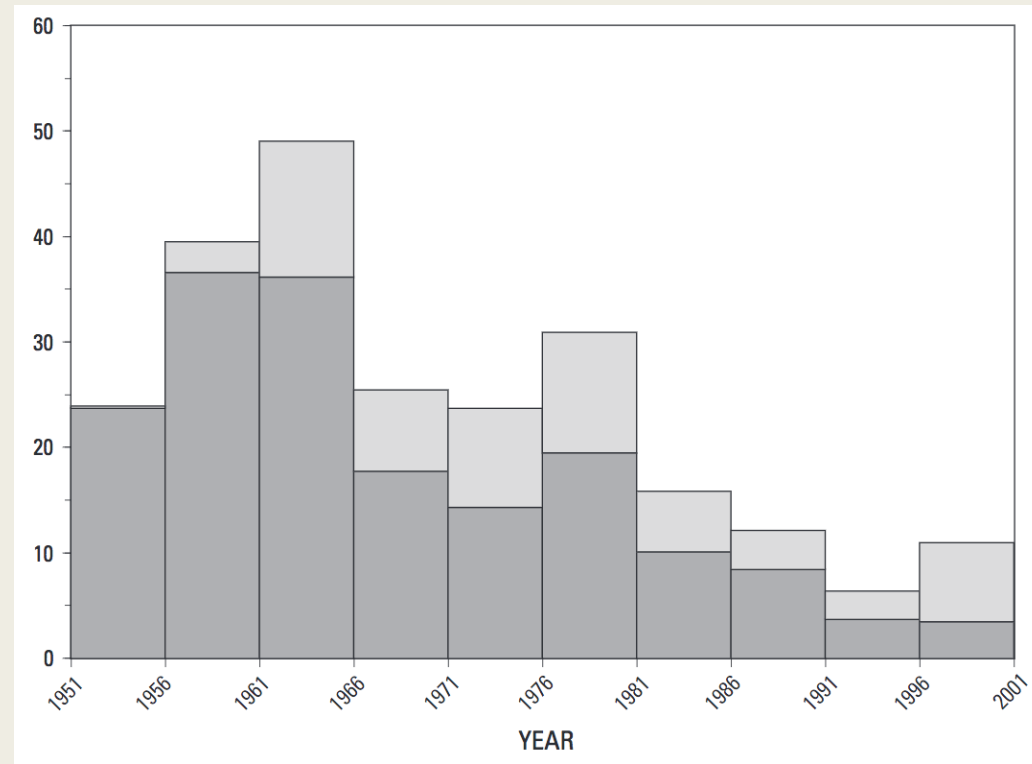
# Chewing gum

- Microphase separation and viscoelastic response in block copolymers

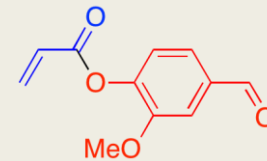
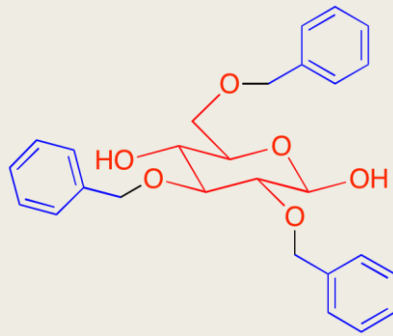


# Why sustainable polymers?

- Petroleum discoveries by estimated recoverable volume per five year period:

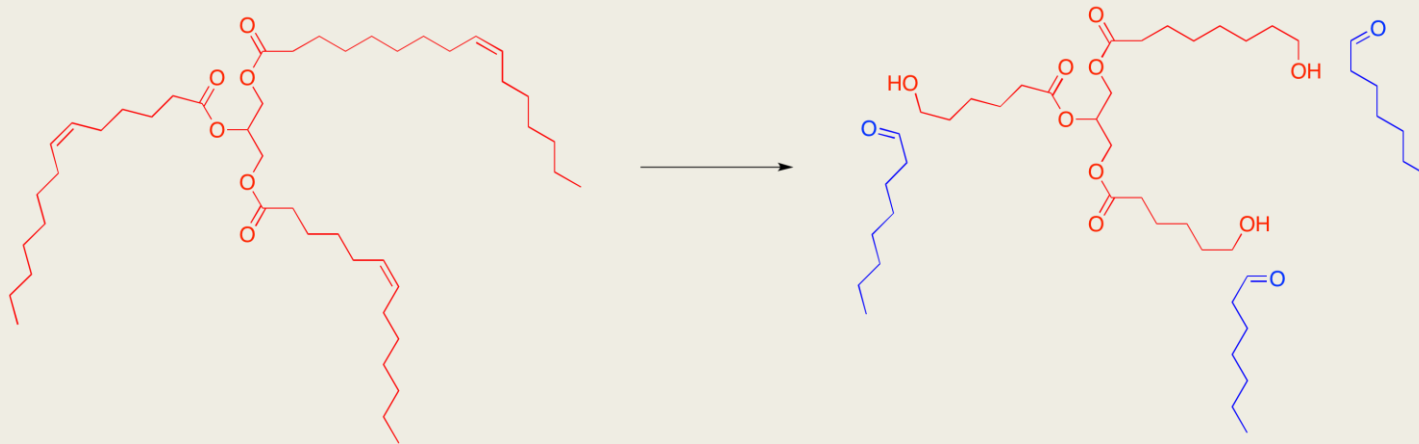


# Sources of sustainable polymers

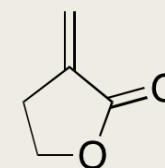
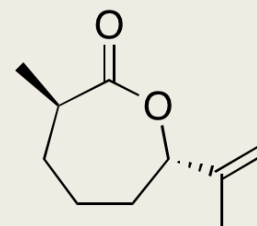
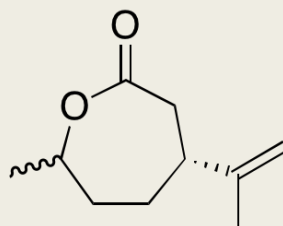
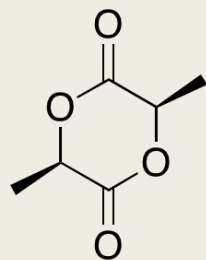




# Sources of sustainable polymers



# Sources of sustainable polymers

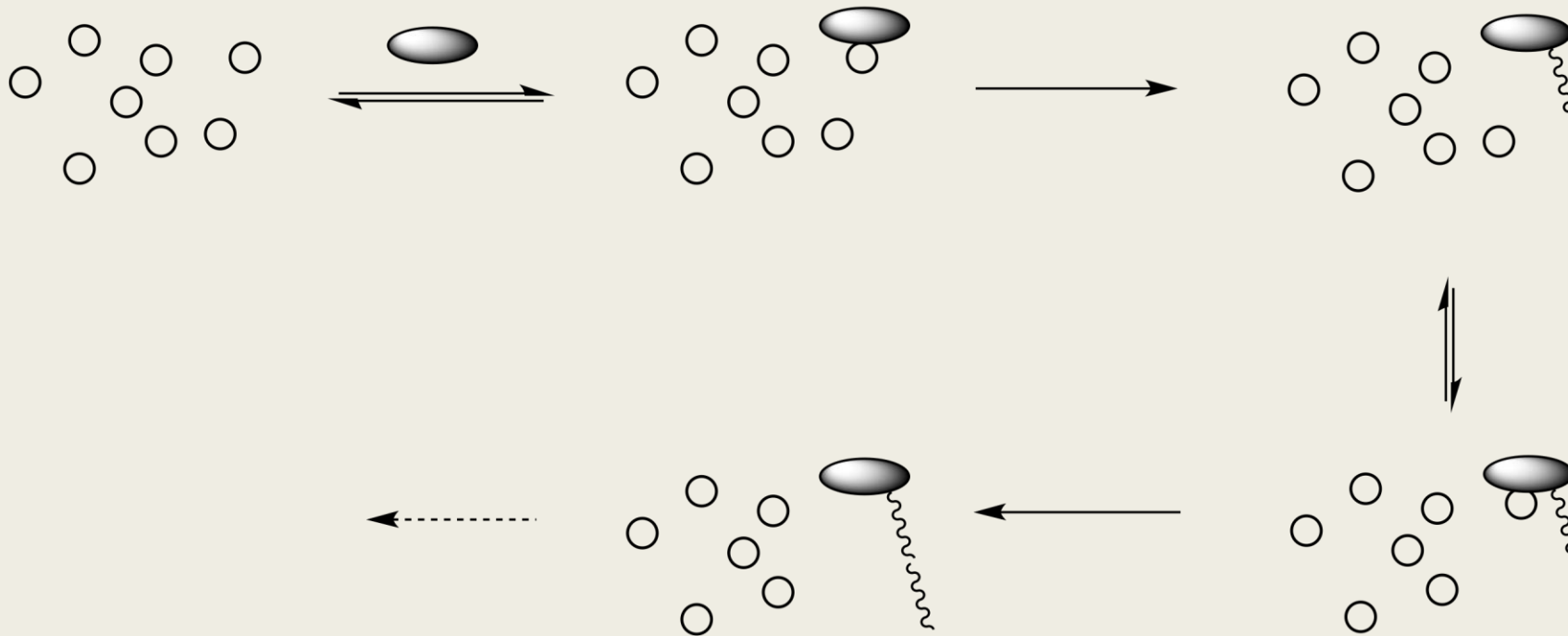


# A commercially important example: PLA

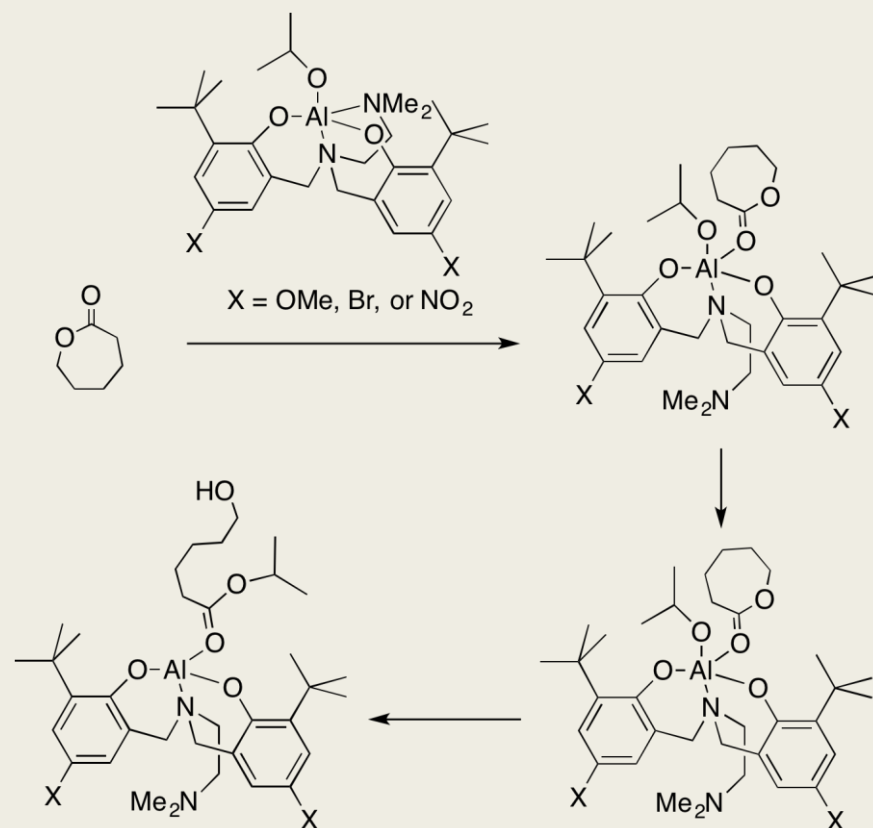
- From corn & soybeans
- Typically made from LA with FDA-approved tin catalyst
- Slightly hard, brittle
- Biodegradable with heat, moisture -- large-scale compost
- Food packaging
- Biomedical – time-lapse drug delivery

# Understanding polymer formation

- 2-step: binding and opening



# Mechanistic details

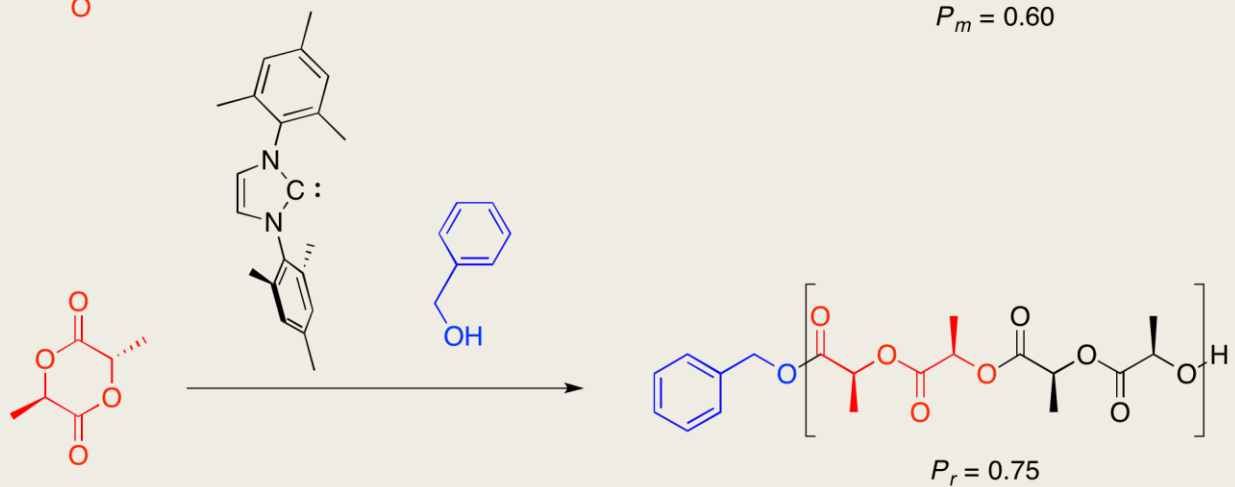
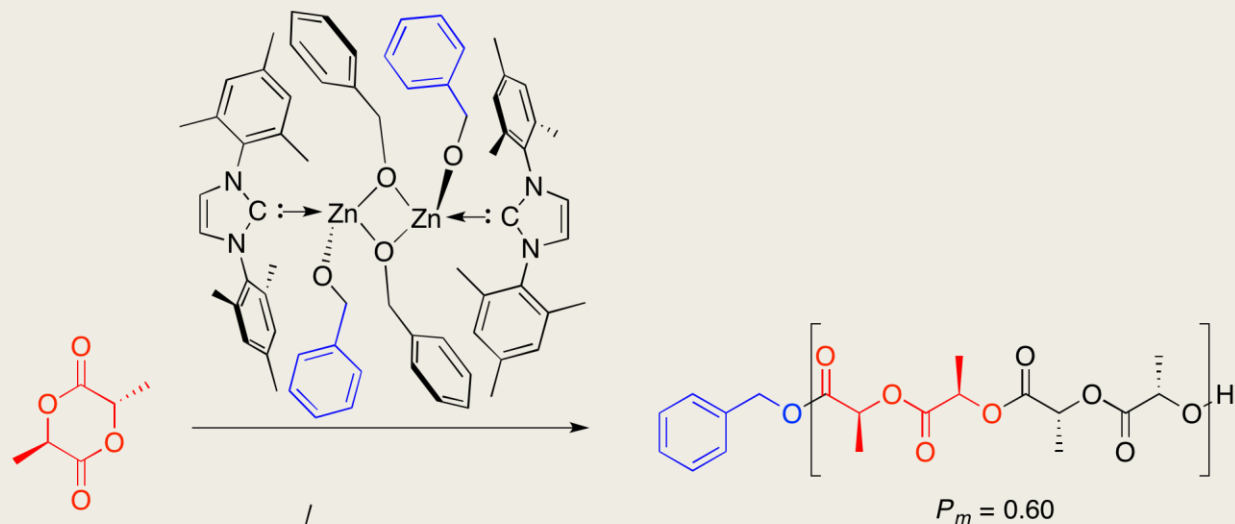


Stephanie Roe

■ Macromolecules 2012, 45, 5387-5396.



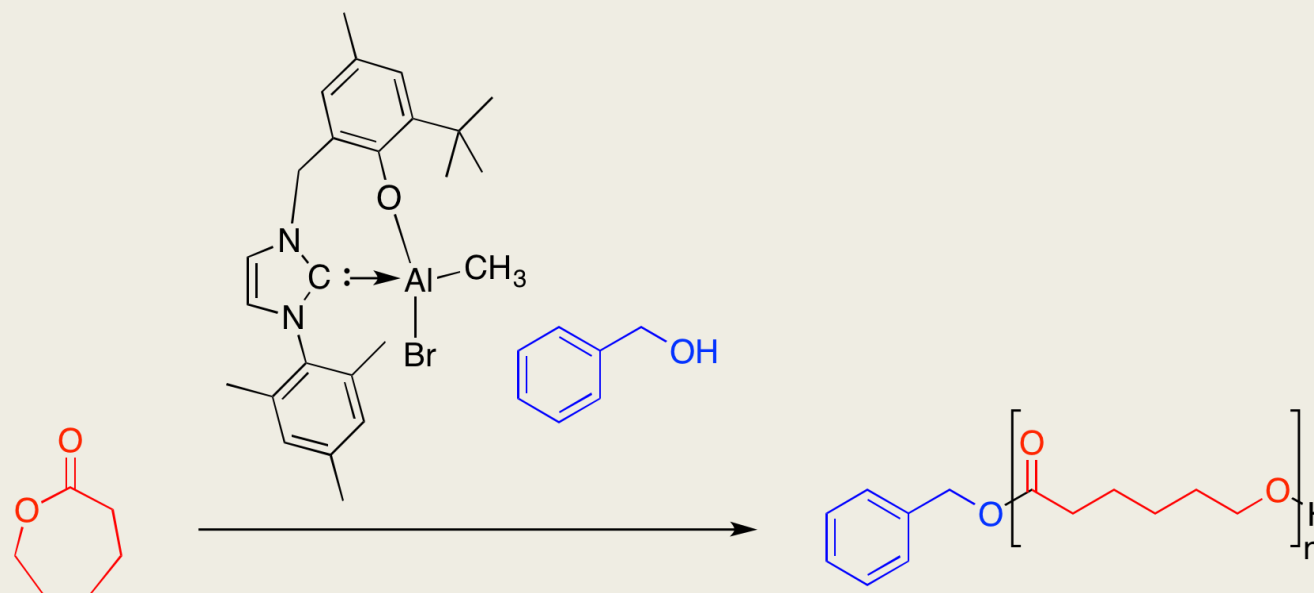
# Building better catalysts



*J. Organomet. Chem.* **2005**, 690, 5881-5891.

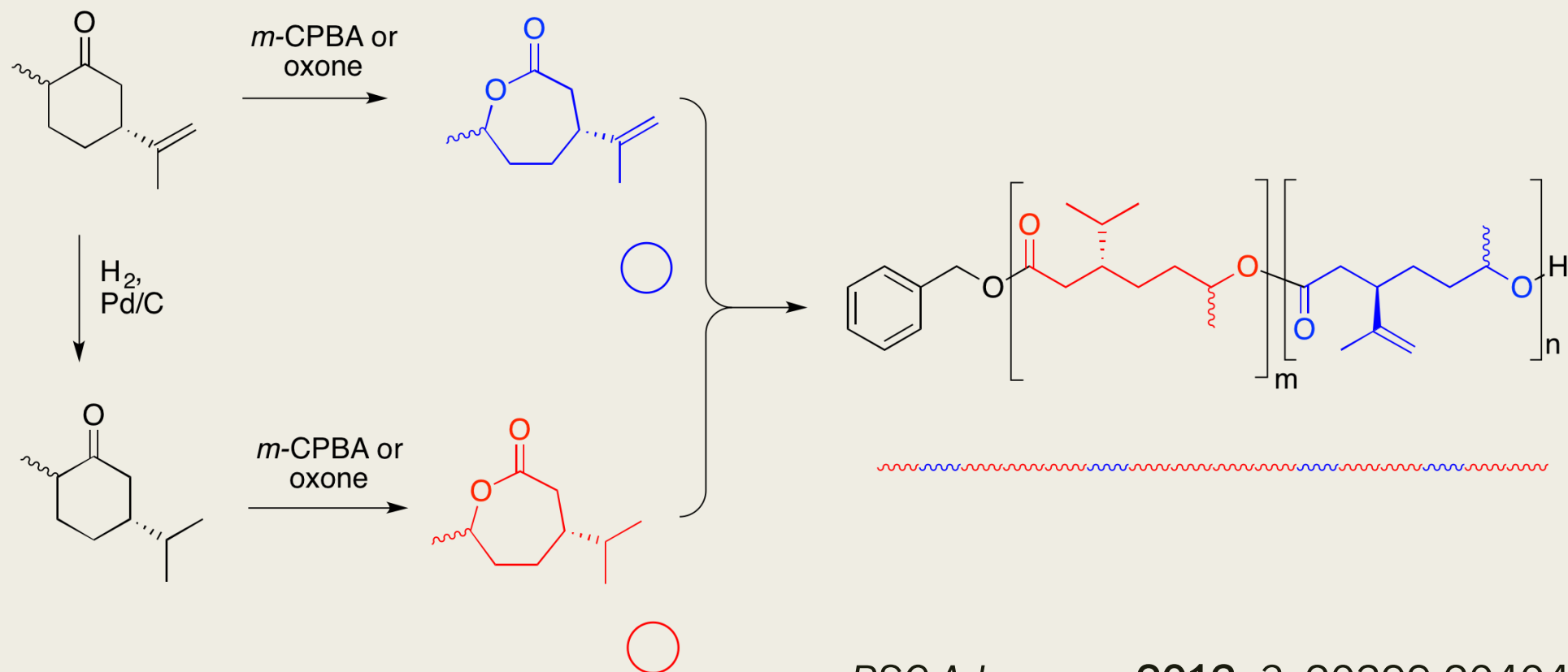
# Building better catalysts

- Tie down the carbene ligand.



Davis Deanovic, Zoua Pa Vang, Stephanie Roe

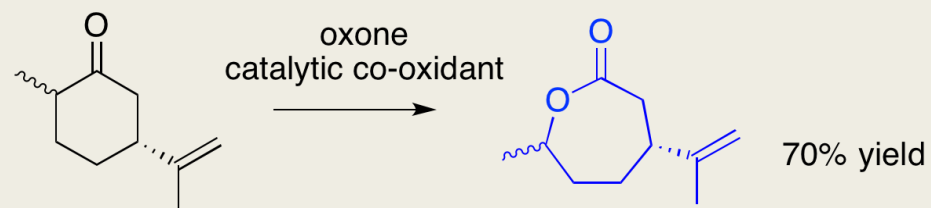
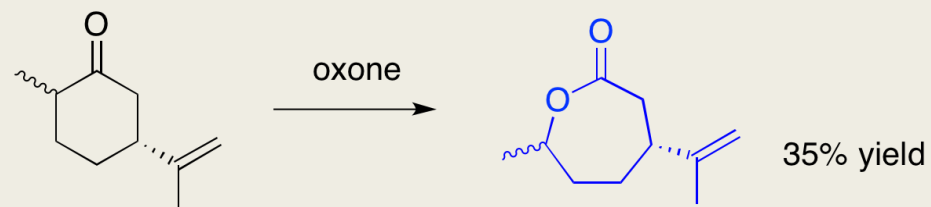
# Making polymers: citrus-based chains



*RSC Advances*, **2013**, 3, 20399-20404.

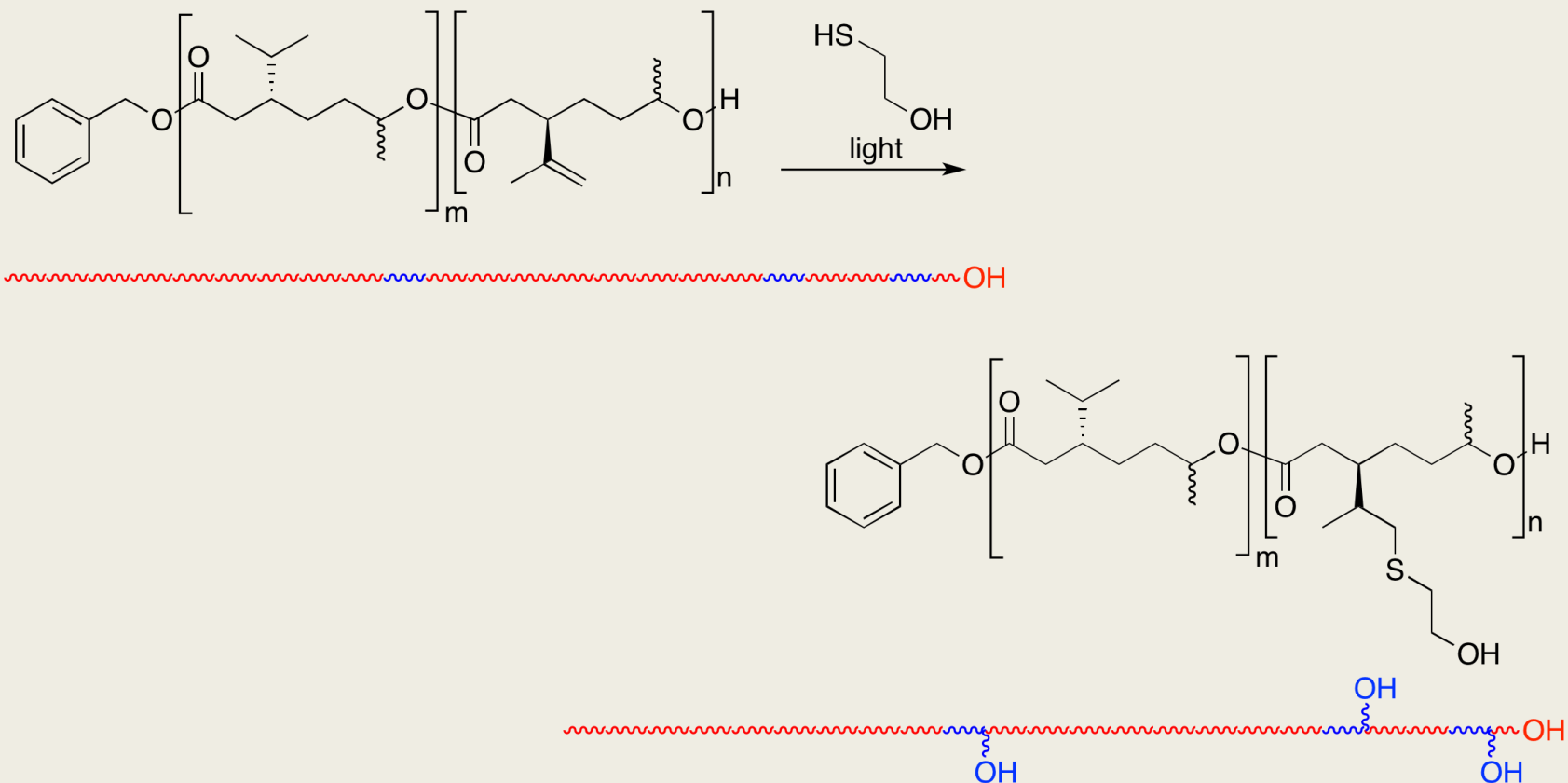
# Making monomers

- Increased yield for increased sustainability.



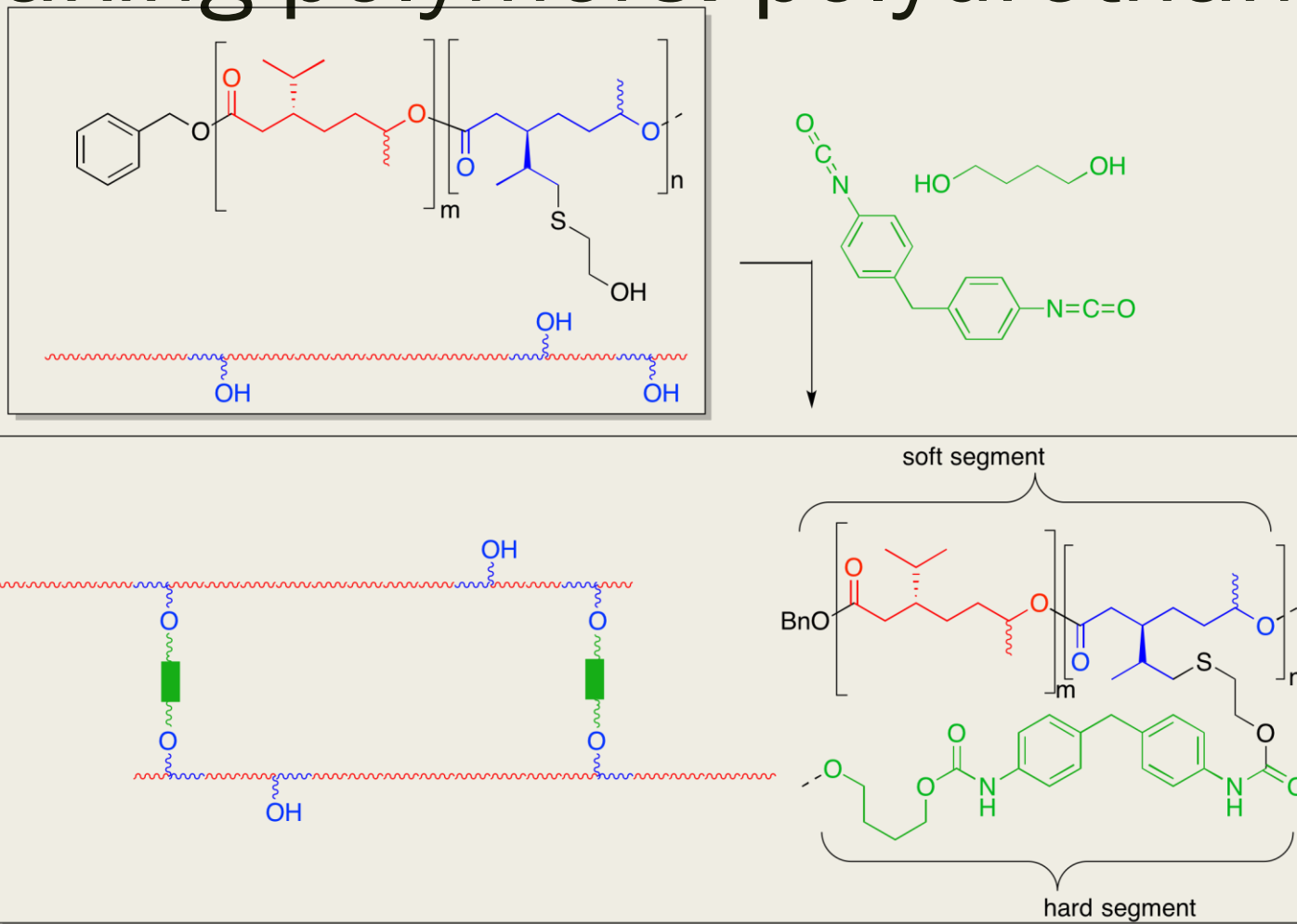
Clare Johnston & Levi Salzl

# Making polymers: adaptation



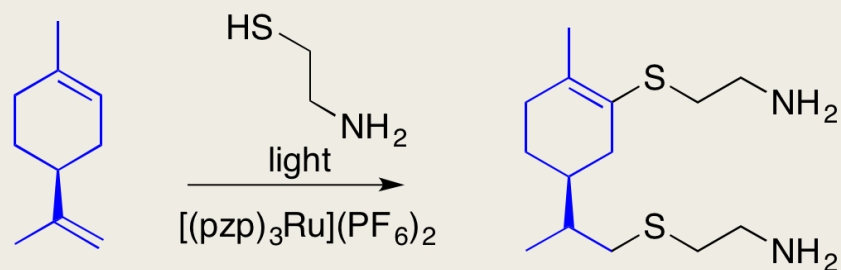
*RSC Advances*, **2013**, 3, 20399-20404.

# Making polymers: polyurethane



# Ongoing adaptations

- Polymer (or monomers) with pendant amine groups.
- Polyureas, epoxy resins



Mikayla DuFresne-To, Alex Messner

# Acknowledgements

- Students: Clare Johnston, Stephanie Roe, Levi Salzl, Ellen Black, Nate Sandquist, Jessica Anderson, Alex Messner, Mikayla DuFresne-To, Faith Kersey-Bronec, Claire Buysse, Destiny Johnson
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- Experimental Assistance: David Giles (University of Minnesota, Polymer Characterization Facility)
- Materials Research Science & Engineering Center, University of Minnesota
- Center for Sustainable Polymers, University of Minnesota
- Faculty Development & Research Committee, CSB|SJU
- Undergraduate Research Program, CSB|SJU